

Finds it a close shave  
To keep his occupation;  
And yet 'tis easy through the "Wants"  
To razor situation.

Of tact and skill  
Who can a good position fill.  
Can always get a place at will  
By a few lines in the "Wants."

## Everyone Who Needs Work Bad Can Get the Same Through a "Want" Ad.

### BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY WINS.

UNITED STATES DEFEATED IN A PATENT SUIT.

#### BERLINER PATENT AFFIRMED.

Supreme Court Decision Virtually Gives the Bell Company a Monopoly 17 Years From 1895.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Bell Telephone Co. won the case against it by the United States to annul the last Berliner patent. This decision has the effect of continuing the control of the telephone by the Bell company for seventeen years from the date of the last patent, which was granted in 1891.

The Government asked to have the patent of 1885 set aside on the ground that the delay of thirteen years in the Patent Office was fraudulent and through the fault of the telephone company, and that the patent issued in 1880 covered the same ground on which the new patent was applied for in 1891.

The court in its opinion delivered by Justice Brewer held that there was no evidence of corruption or undue influence exercised over the Patent Office by the telephone company, and that there was no evidence that the delay in granting the patent had been brought about by the company. It held that whatever delay there had been was through the fault of the Patent office and by no fault of the company.

Justice Harlan dissented from the opinion. Justices Gray and Brown, it was announced, took no part in the case, presumably because they were interested.

The court held that in order to set aside a patent the Government must establish grounds of relief as clear and satisfactory as it would to set aside a land patent. All other allegations of the Government besides that of delay were overruled.

This decision by the Supreme Court sustains the lower courts. The case has attracted wide attention because of the extensive interests involved in its settlement and the opinion of the court has been anxiously awaited.

The suit, it was claimed, involved the practical control of the art of telephoning. It originated in a charge of collusion in the patent office and was brought to obtain the repeal and cancellation of letters patent of the United States No. 421,569, dated Nov. 17, 1891, granted to the American Bell Telephone Company, as assignees of Emil Berliner, the alleged inventor.

The repeal and cancellation of the patent were sought on the ground that while the application for it was filed in 1877, it was not issued until 1891. This delay was charged to be unnecessary and improper on the part of the Patent Office and Bell Telephone Co., which, as Berliner's assignee, controlled the application. It was asserted that the company had acquired in and promoted the delay in their own interests, thus defrauding the public officials' rights.

It was claimed that the Berliner patent practically controls telephoning, as it had to do with both the transmission and receipt of sound, and that the delay thus secured until 1891 operated to prolong the control of this act for fifteen years beyond the time of the expiration of the Bell patent.

It was also asserted that the patent was granted by the Commissioner of Patents without authority of law and that it was for the same invention for which a patent had been granted in 1880 and that the principle was therefore not new.

The suit originated in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, where it was decided in favor of the United States. Upon appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit this decision was reversed and the contents of the Berliner claimants upheld. From this opinion the United States appealed to the Supreme Court.

### FOUND HIM OUT.

Jeanine Young Discovers the "Baron Von Turkheim" to Be a Colossal Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 10.—Jeanine Young, the "Baroness Von Turkheim," is now reaping the whirlwind. A cablegram from her received yesterday in this city states that she has at last awakened to the fact that she is the victim of a conspiracy and that she is anxious to return to this city. She states that she is at the Hotel Cecil, in London, and that Von Turkheim, alias Turkheim, intends to desert her early this morning. She asks her friends to send her sufficient money to return here, as she is without funds. That she now appreciates fully the villainy of Turkheim is shown by the suggestion that steps be taken to effect the extradition of her husband and compel his return to this State, where he committed the crimes of bigamy and perjury, to say nothing of the conspiracy in which he was the leading actor.

The deceived and deserted woman sent three cablegrams to San Francisco, all of which were of the same tenor. One was addressed to the Chief of Police and read as follows:

"LONDON, May 8.—Discovered proof of Deiman's villainy at Hotel Cecil, London. Turkheim intends leaving early to-morrow. Tell friends. Wish for immediate return. No money. Can you help Arnold, alias Von Turkheim, extradited to San Francisco? Has valuable papers of Fair case in his possession. Cable me care American Embassy."

"JENNINE VON TURKHEIM."

Chief Lees turned the cablegram over to the woman's attorney, who will probably demand Arnold's extradition.

### TWO BABIES ARRESTED.

Brought Before a Jersey City Recorder for Breaking Windows.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Susie Sorrentina is the smallest prisoner yet arraigned in the courts of New Jersey. She is only 3½ years old. With her brother, Tony, 5 years old, she was brought before Recorder Senior, in Jersey City, charged by Richard Cadden with throwing bricks and breaking his windows. Detective Taylor told the Recorder that Cadden abused him, because he refused to look the boys over, and the Recorder declared the charge to be true and sent the babies home.

### MAY SETTLE IT OUT OF COURT.

WATKINS-MCDONALD BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT POSTPONED.

LAWYERS STILL QUIBBLING.

Meanwhile Col. McDonald Takes the Fair Defendant Out for a Buggy Ride.

Mrs. Louise Watkins' \$100,000 damage suit for breach of promise against Col. Robert S. McDonald was set for trial Monday in Judge Spencer's court. The case was called three times during the morning session, but neither party to the suit was in court or represented by counsel.

Judge Spencer continued the case. There is a strong probability that it may never come to trial, although Mr. Edmond A. B.



MRS. LOUISE WATKINS.

Garesche, Mrs. Watkins' attorney, says the reason for the delay is that the issues are not made up.

The case was brought in the October term of 1896. Twenty different motions have been made since and the end is not yet.

Col. McDonald has had several attorneys and each acquisition gives the case a new twist.

Thomas J. Rowe took a hand in February and moved to strike out portions of Miss Watkins' petition as irrelevant and immaterial. For example, he wanted the statement, "that because of the mutual promises and plaintiff's abiding confidence in and love for the defendant, and as the result of the undue influence exercised by him over her because of his promise to marry her, and of her confiding belief in the sincerity and love of the defendant, and in the honesty of his intention to make her his wife, he seduced and debauched her," cut down to this: "That thereafter the defendant seduced and debauched her."

Mr. Rowe claimed that everything beyond this was immaterial.

Col. Robert S. MacDonald.

Continued on page two.

### DUDE BURGLARS IN DR. ALT'S HOME.

THE OCULIST AND HIS WIFE SCARED WITH REVOLVERS.

WERE ROBBED WHILE IN BED.

Prompt Response of the Police Resulted in the Capture of the Robbers After an Exciting Chase.

Two men crept cautiously to the rear basement door of the residence of Dr. Adolph Alt, 2319 West Pine boulevard, at 1 o'clock Monday morning.

One was short and well-built. His face was smooth and ruddy, his bright red hair short and curly. His companion was tall and slim, with blonde hair and mustache; neither was over 25 years old.

The red-haired one selected from among a number of burglars' tools a jimmy, with which he skillfully opened the door.

Once in the basement, the two mounted the stairs. At their head they encountered another locked door. This was forced as carefully as the other.

They were then in the reception hall. They ascended the broad staircase, which ended at the door of the second floor front room, occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Alt. Pausing at the door, they heard the deep, regular breathing of the occupants, indicating that they were sound asleep. The door was easily opened with a skeleton key.

One of the men approached the bed, revolver in hand. The other went to the chandelier and struck a match. Having got into the room they took no further precaution against noise, and Dr. Alt was awakened. He opened his eyes as the gas was lighted.

"Keep quiet," commanded the man at the bed. His revolver almost touched Dr. Alt's breast.

Although the muzzle wavered, there was a determined look in the fellow's eye, and Dr. Alt made no movement. But the voice had aroused Mrs. Alt.

She was about to cry out, but receiving a command, remained mute.

"Cover your head with the pillow," said one of the burglars.

Dr. Alt did so.

Then the one with the revolver told Mrs. Alt to turn over upon her face, which she did.

The man with the revolver remained at the bedside; the other had already commenced a search for valuables.

The first thing his eye caught was the glitter of a diamond stud in the bosom of a shirt thrown across the back of a chair. He removed it without a show of haste and thrust it into one of his trousers pockets.

Then he leisurely went through the pockets of a pair of trousers, also lying on the chair. The rest of the clothing on the bed was also searched.

The man took from them a pocketbook, three railroad passes and a hunting case silver watch. Then he examined the bureau.

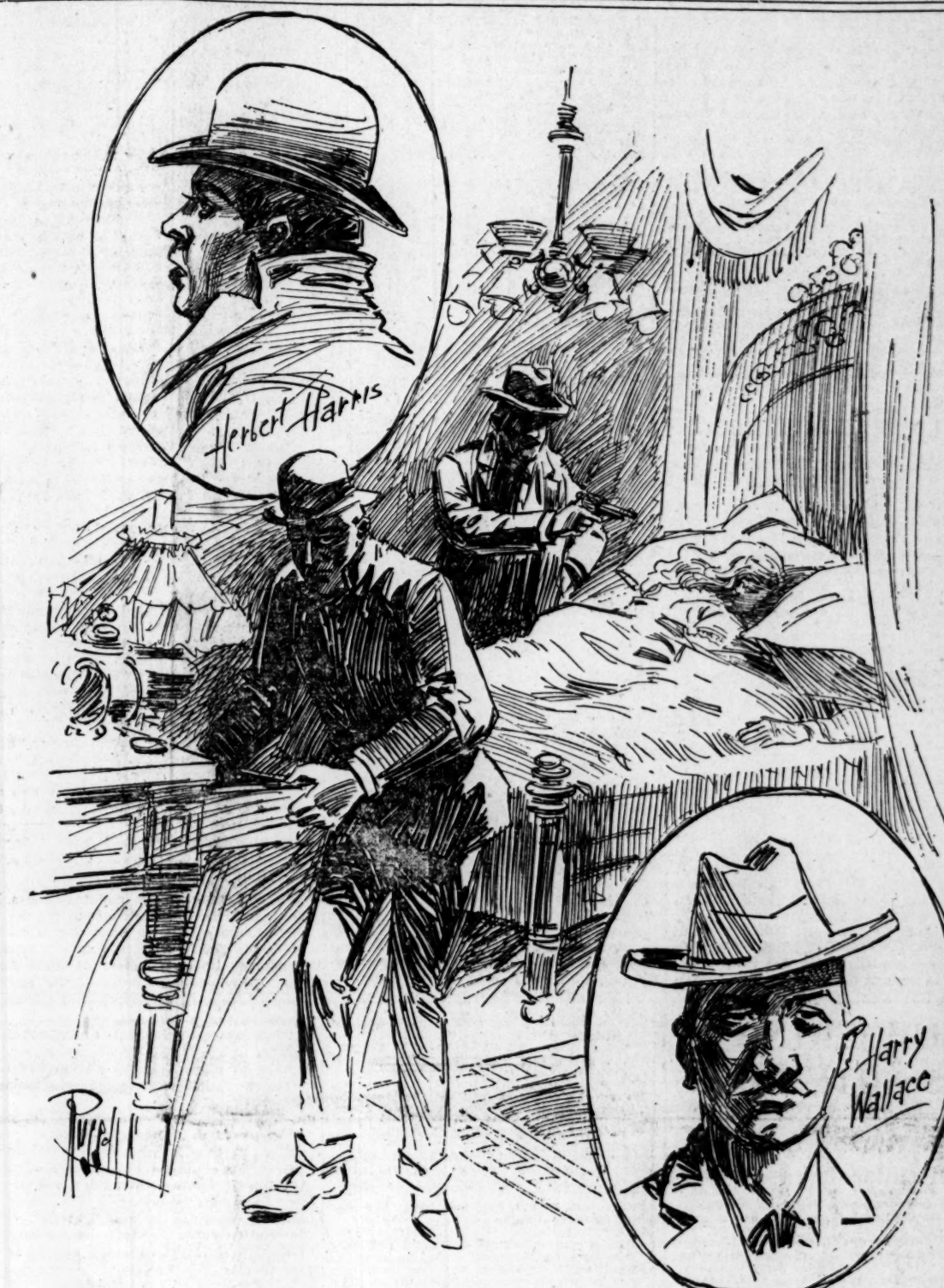
He searched every drawer leisurely and systematically.

On the bureau were two plain gold rings. He was about to take them when Mrs. Alt called to him. She had turned her head without attracting the attention of the man at the bed. She pleaded that the rings be left, as they were keepsakes.

The man at the bureau walked over to the bed and conferred with his accomplice. Then he put the rings back on the bureau.

Continuing his search he took four gold buttons from the top drawers and two more pocketbooks. Counting the money in the pocketbooks he found it amounted to \$150.

Twenty minutes had elapsed since the men entered the room. The one with the plunder, satisfied that nothing of value remained, started for the door. The one with the revolver backed after him, with a part-



BURGLARS IN DR. ALT'S HOME.

ing injunction to Dr. Alt and his wife to remain quiet.

A minute later later Dr. Alt heard the front door close upon the men. Instantly he leaped from his bed, seized his revolver, which was at his side, and ran to the front veranda.

As he passed through the window onto the veranda Mrs. Alt turned in a burglar call to the Mound City Cab Co. at Channing avenue and Olive streets.

The men walked east on West Pine boulevard. They were about 100 yards from the house when a pistol shot rang out. Looking back they saw Dr. Alt on the veranda and ran.

Patrolman Smith, who had been standing at Vandeventer, had started to walk east. He heard the shot and saw the men run. He started in pursuit and called to them to halt.

One of the men stopped, fired his revolver at the officer, and resumed his flight. Smith fired two shots in return, but without effect.

The men turned north on Spring avenue. At the intersection they met the patrol wagon of the Mound City Cab Co., responding to Mrs. Alt's call, on a gallop. Private Watchman George W. June was on the wagon. Seeing the fugitives and Officer Smith in pursuit, June wheeled his horse and fired at them.

With June in pursuit, Smith stopped at a patrol box and notified Sergt. Johnson at the Seventh District Station of the burglary at Dr. Alt's.

By order of Capt. Boyd every officer in the district calls up the station every half hour. It was just 1:30 o'clock and within five minutes every patrolman in the Central part of the district was hurrying down side streets toward Olive, for Smith telephoned that the men were just entering Olive street at its junction with Lindell boulevard, at the time of his message.

The fugitives had the advantage over June because he lost time when he wheeled his horse. They hastened their flight and there was three blocks distance between pursuer and pursued when the latter reached Compton avenue.

But at each cross street they were in imminent danger of capture. Already behind them, June, who continued firing, was being joined by policemen, notified by telephone of the burglary and guided to the chase by the sound of the shots. Policemen were converging upon them from every side. They were in a trap and thought themselves safe, because, looking back, they could see they were not being gained upon.

When they crossed Beaumont street they were completely surrounded by police and did not know it. As they neared Jefferson avenue they slightly slackened their pace, believing themselves comparatively safe, and almost winded by their long run.

At Jefferson avenue Policemen Hade, Smith and Schmalhaus were lying in wait. Heat and Schmalhaus were lying in wait.

Continued on page two.

### AMERICANS CHASED.

Got Into Canadian Waters and Lost Their Nets and Fish.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, May 10.—Capt. Dunne of the Government cruiser Petrel on Saturday, between Rond Eau and Port Stanley, drove chase three United States vessels found fishing in Canadian waters. The vessels succeeded in escaping, but the Captain of the Petrel seized seventy-seven nets and about two tons of fish which the Americans were compelled to abandon.

### INDICTED AGAIN.

Another Charge Against Ex-Grain Inspector Andrews.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Another indictment against ex-Grain Inspector Dwight W. Andrews was returned by the Grand Jury today. This indictment is the eighth upon which he will be tried, and charges him with holding funds of the Grain Inspector's office from his successor, E. J. Noble. The bonds were fixed at \$20,000, the sum involved.

### FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Wm. Bramwell Carr, a California Capitalist, Asphyxiated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Wm. Bramwell Carr, mine and land owner and at one time political leader of California, was found dead in his bed at his residence, Broadway and Fillmore street, by his wife. His death was evidently due to asphyxiation.

### St. Louis Post-Office.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Post-office Inspector Joe P. Johnston had an interview with the Postmaster-General today. The postoffice case has no new developments and there seems to be no danger of Mr. Carlisle's term being shortened.

### THE WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR; STATIONARY.

St. Louis and vicinity—Generally fair Monday night and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Missouri—Generally fair, with showers in southern portion Monday night and Tuesday; stationary temperature.

Illinois—Generally fair, with showers in southern portion Monday night and Tuesday; stationary temperature.

### POST-DISPATCH THERMOMETER.

7 a. m.	50	11 a. m.	71
8 a. m.	50	12 m.	72
9 a. m.	52	1 p. m.	73
10 a. m.	53		

### BATTLE FOR LIFE WITH VICIOUS DOGS.

JOHN A. LECLAIRE'S STRUGGLE WITH THREE GANNES.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

The Wounded Man's Injuries Supposed to Be Still Very Serious.

### SMOLENSKI'S COURAGE.

He Was Holding Out Bravely When Ordered to Retreat.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A dispatch to a local paper from Chalcis, Greece, says: Gen. Smolenski's brigade continued to give battle to the Turks about Velesina after the Crown Prince had retreated from Pharsala. The main army of the Greeks fell back upon Demokos Wednesday night and the Turkish forces occupied Pharsala Thursday morning, but Gen. Smolenski kept on fighting.

A furious engagement took place on Friday. The Turks put in position the big siege guns captured from the Greeks at Larissa and this artillery was used with telling effect, doing deadly execution. But Gen. Smolenski was holding out bravely and had driven the enemy back slightly. When orders from headquarters, commanding him to commence a retreat on Armaty, this was the second time Gen. Smolenski had received orders from headquarters to abandon a position. The first came after he had gallantly forced the Reveni Pass on the frontier and was in the enemy's country, threatening the Turkish rear. Then then the main Greek army was defeated at Mail and retreated to Pharsala, abandoning Larissa. This time the Turks had broken through the Greek line near Pharsala and a general retreat was ordered to the third line of defense about Demokos.

A frightful panic ensued. Gen. Smolenski began, as directed, the retreat to Armaty. Everybody tried to escape the town by water. There was a desperate scramble for the boats, which were crowded to the utmost, causing many to sink.

POSITION OF THE FORTS.

Willings to Make Peace, but Opposed to an Armistice.

ATHENS, May 10.—The Porte is inclined to support the powers, with a view to the facilitation of peace negotiations. But declines to consent to an armistice, on the ground that it would enable Greece to reorganize her forces.

As a matter of fact, Turkey continues to send troops from Salonika homeward, in view of this fact it may be assumed that serious peace negotiations are being conducted. It is reported in official circles that Queen

### TURKEY'S STIFF TERMS OF PEACE.

LITTLE WOULD BE LEFT OF GREECE BY THE GOBLER.

A \$15,000,000 INDEMNITY.

Also the Cession of the Fleet, Rearrangement of the Frontier, Etc.

VIENNA, May 10.—It is reported here that Turkey's terms of peace with Greece include the payment of an indemnity of 5,000,000 pounds (\$15,000,000), a rearrangement of the Greek frontier, the annulling of the treaties favoring the Greeks, the cession of the Greek fleet to Turkey and the settlement of the Cretan question.

### AS PARIS PUTS IT.

Impression There That Negotiations Will Not Be Difficult.

PARIS, May 10.—A semi-official communication was published this afternoon, saying that the impression prevails that the negotiations between Greece and Turkey will not be attended by great difficulties and will soon have a satisfactory issue. The Powers, it is further said, have already agreed among themselves upon the conditions of peace. Germany's hesitation was due to the fact that the Greek Government in a circular to representatives at courts of the Powers did not formally adhere to Cretan autonomy as demanded by the Powers. Greece subsequently gave the necessary assurances in this respect, and the German minister at Athens has been instructed to actively support the efforts of the Powers to conclude peace.

ATHENS, May 10.—It is learned on the very best authority that Greece has made a written application to the powers, through their representatives at Athens, with a view of obtaining mediation.

It is understood that Greece agreed to concede her interests to the powers in the peace negotiations.

### OCCUPATION OF VOLO.

Edhem Pasha Photographs That the Greek Fleet Has G.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, has telegraphed from Velesina to the Ministry of War, giving details of the occupation of Volo by the Turkish forces. The institution of Ottoman administration there, withdrawal of the Greek fleet from that port and the seizure of large quantities of munitions of war. He has requested that Turkish customs officers be sent to Volo to insure a continuance of business at that port.

### ROUTED BY THE TURKS.

Greek Forces at Kamarina Suffer a Defeat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—The Turkish commander at Janina telegraphs that the Greek forces at Kamarina have been routed by three battalions of Turkish troops, who occupied Kamarina. Later the Greeks gathered in a church on the heights above the village and fired on the Turks, who eventually took the church by assault, killing many of the Greeks and capturing prisoners. The remainder of the Greeks retired to the bridge of the Armaty, where they were determined to stand, but were finally routed by the Turks.

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## GARRARD'S BRIBERY CASE.

HAMILTON'S REPUTATION FOR VERACITY ATTACKED.

HUMPHREY BILLS CONTEST.

They Come Up in the Illinois House Wednesday and Both Sides Are Preparing.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—There will probably be an investigation of the bribery scandal by a committee of the House. It is understood that Representative Bailey will offer a resolution for that purpose. W. C. Garrard, who is accused of having offered the bribe to A. L. Hamilton, under the misapprehension that he was Representative Flannigan, has received several letters from West Chicago, Hamilton's home, denouncing him as a man unworthy of belief. One of them is from Dr. G. L. Madison, a physician at that place, who writes as follows:—

WEST CHICAGO, Ill., May 8, 1897.—W. C. Garrard, Springfield, Ill.: Dear Sir—A. L. Hamilton's story, true or untrue, is not believed by any one here. He is the most contemptible liar I ever knew. He will tell the meanest lies about people and face them in it of any man I ever saw. No man ever struck this community to establish as bad a reputation for truth as this man. He has been thumped here on the streets within a month for lying and would have been badly hurt, had not some one interfered. I will send you the names of any number you wish of reputable citizens, who will swear that his reputation is what I represent. He is a snake in clothes and everyone here knows it. Any man who supports him for Postmaster can find out that the people do not want him by coming here and seeing this letter as you think best. Respectfully,

G. L. MADISON.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND THEN ON THAT.



A. L. HAMILTON. (Who was introduced, as he says, to W. C. Garrard as Representative Flannigan and offered \$2,000 to vote for the Humphrey bills.)

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G. L. MADISON.

J. H. Creager, clerk of Winfield Township, in which West Chicago is located, sends Mr. Garrard the names of twenty-seven citizens of West Chicago who will inform him as to Hamilton's reputation. "You, of course, are a perfect stranger to me," he writes, "but I think it would be well for you to come and investigate for yourself."

E. C. McCoy of the Agricultural Department left for West Chicago to-day to inquire into Hamilton's reputation. He will probably be back Tuesday with a number of affidavits and such information as can be obtained there.

The event of supreme interest in the Legislature this week will be the consideration of the Humphrey bills. The unanimity with which the friends of the bills assented to the proposition to make the bills special orders made some of their opponents a trifle uneasy, after the thing had been so long in the air. They are feeling confident now that no influence of any kind can secure the passage of the bills. There will be a great deal of caucusing between now and Wednesday morning, and members will be counted and recounted. Senate bill 28 is the first of the two to be considered. This is the taxing bill. The fight will open with a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the measure. This will probably be followed by a debate of some length, though the anti-Humphrey steering committee may decide that it will be best to have the latter bill in and in that case the previous question will probably be moved at once, or the opposition, if so disposed, may put it off debate by a motion to table the motion to strike out the enacting clause. In the event, the test of strength will be on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bills. If this motion prevails, the bills will be the end of the bills; but if it should be lost, it is probable that they will be submitted to a caucus for the purpose of both houses before being reported by the committee. For a time, the predictions that there would be no real opposition to the bills are being repeated, on account of dissensions among the local county members; but there is now every prospect that the bills will be hurried along and passed without great difficulty. Several Republican members may vote with the Democrats against the bills, but there will be enough left to pass them.

Senator Little's bill amending the anti-trust law will come up in the Senate Tuesday as a special order, and another effort will be made to pass it. The bill provides that mining and manufacturing companies, up of wages, may enter into joint arrangements of any sort when the principal object or effect of such is to maintain or increase wages. The opponents of the amendment argue that this virtually repeals the anti-trust law on the ground that wages are the principal element in all articles made or manufactured. The coal miners have indicated the bill, but it is doubtful that it will be passed.

The adjourned caucus of the Republican members of the Senate will meet on Tuesday to fix a day for final adjournment. At last week's meeting, May 28 and June 4 were talked of as probable dates for a sine die adjournment. It is generally expected that the former date is out of the question, as this would leave only three weeks to finish up the volume of business now on hand. It is safe to predict that final adjournment will not be before June 4, and some say the date for June 11, a week later.

## KILLED BY A FALL.

The Widow of a Brother of President Fillmore.

STURGIS, Mich., May 10.—Mrs. Cyrus Fillmore, widow of the brother of ex-President Millard Fillmore, fell from the porch of her daughter's residence yesterday and died shortly after from concussion of the brain. She was the oldest resident of the town, being over 85 years of age and very weak.

An Avalanche.

WIS. MAY 10.—A British avalanche has been killed here in the Springbrook Road.

## INGLETON LETS THE CAT OUT.

THE REAL MEANING OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

The Bill to Force a Surplus and Greenbacks and Sherman Notes to Be Impounded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means Committee, and recognized leader of the Republicans in the House, is out in a statement which will startle the country. It is sent by James Creelman to the New York Journal. It is intended as an argument for the tariff bill, but the policy it foreshadows will have a far reaching effect on the currency of the country. Mr. Dingley's theory is that the tariff bill should be made to yield a surplus, so that the greenbacks and Sherman certificates would not have to be reissued when taken in. These should only be issued for gold, and his contention is that their exchange would not disturb the currency equilibrium. Put into practical effect, Mr. Dingley's programme would contract the ordinary currency of the country to the enormous amount of \$496,000,000.

Following is Mr. Dingley's statement, carefully revised and authorized:—

Where there is revenue sufficient to pay the current expenditures of the Government and leave a small surplus, and a run takes place upon the Treasury reserve by the presentation of greenbacks for redemption, these notes do not have to be paid out to meet deficiencies and are held in the Treasury, either for exchange for gold or for the payment of bonds. The difficulty of the past four years has been that we have had a constant deficiency and to meet this deficiency the greenbacks presented and redeemed have immediately been paid out again, thus placing them in a position requiring a second and even a third redemption.

"Unquestionably, if we can now secure abundant revenue to meet all expenditures and leave a small surplus to gradually reduce the principal of the war debt, there is little danger of any serious prolonged presentation of greenbacks for redemption; not only because the facts that we have a solvent Government will aid in maintaining confidence and the credit of the Government, but also because everyone will recognize the fact that the Government will be able to hold greenbacks redeemed as long as there is a tendency for a run on the Treasury. It is for this reason that the revenue legislation now pending, designed to secure sufficient revenue to carry on the Government, is of itself a fundamental step in maintaining the credit of the Government and averting any danger of a depreciation of the currency.

W. B. FLANNIGAN. (Republican Representative from Missouri. Hamilton County. According to Hamilton's story Garrard took him (Hamilton) for Flannigan and attempted to bribe him.)

change for gold would not disturb the currency equilibrium. Put into practical effect, Mr. Dingley's programme would contract the ordinary currency of the country to the enormous amount of \$496,000,000.

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"In reply to the objection that the holding of greenbacks in case of a run on the Treasury, except for the purpose of exchange in gold, would tend to contract the currency, it is only necessary to say that every dollar of greenbacks redeemed and temporarily held lets out a dollar in gold. In ordinary times, the outstanding is not distributed. If, for example, we have one hundred and fifty millions of gold held in our reserve and fifty millions in greenbacks are presented for redemption, there goes out at the same time fifty millions of gold. In ordinary times, when confidence reigns supreme, business is good and the revenues sufficient to meet all expenditures and leave a considerable surplus, there will be no run upon the Treasury and no need for holding greenbacks to protect our reserve. Then we surplus will be used to reduce the principal of the interest-bearing debt just as it was from 1879 to 1890.

Very Low Rates To-Day and Until May 12 Via the Burlington Route to the West.

Kansas City, \$4; St. Joseph, \$5.15; Denver, \$21; Salt Lake City, \$29; second-class, \$44; Pacific Coast, \$44; second-class, \$44; Butte and Helena, \$29; second-class, \$24. Other Western points in proportion. Fast trains of compartment sleepers; free chair cars. S. W. cor. Broadway and Olive street.

## YOUNG WOMAN'S DEATH.

Miss Mary Siegrist Taken Off Suddenly by Apoplexy.

Miss Mary Siegrist was entertaining some company at her home, 319 South Broadway, Sunday night. At 10 o'clock she was taken suddenly sick, and fell forward unconscious. Dr. Hugo Toepfen, 3123 South Seventh street, was called. The girl died within twenty minutes after being stricken without regaining consciousness. The physician said she died of apoplexy. She was 22 years old.

## DYING MAN SENTENCED.

Lawrence Murphy, a Consumptive, Sentenced to Three Years in the Pen.

Lawrence Murphy pleaded guilty to burglary and larceny Monday morning and Judge Zachris sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary.

Last winter Murphy, with Tom Boswell and Richard Lewis, broke into the residence of Real Estate Agent Kaime and a policeman helped them move all of the furniture out of the house.

Murphy is dying from consumption and for that reason his plea of guilty was accepted.



## FIERY DEATH ON SHIPBOARD.

FRIGHTFUL FATE OF PASSENGERS ON THE LEONA.

FOURTEEN LIVES WERE LOST.

Hours of Torture on the Mallory Line Steamer Off Delaware Breakwater.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Mallory Line steamship Leona, which sailed from the port Saturday afternoon, returned at a late hour last night with fourteen corpses of men, women and children aboard. They had been burned and suffocated on Saturday night. Eleven of them were steerage passengers. One was the ship's butcher. The dead are:

Passengers—Bridget Sullivan, B. Cotrone, Maria H. Hardo and her two children, Mrs. C. Guzza and daughter, Joseph Solomons and sister, one daughter of J. Vlackek and Sophie Schmalz.

Crew—Frederick Lang, waiter; C. Hartman, butcher; H. Harvey, waiter.

Whether they died from smoke or flames is a matter of conjecture. It is a matter of fact that their bodies were charred beyond recognition before they were pulled out of the steerage. That was after the flames had been fought under and the Leona had headed for New York.

## BOTH AT FAULT.

Judge Spencer Refuses to Separate Man and Wife Who Disagree.

Judge Spencer rendered a decision Monday in the divorce of McCloskey vs. McCloskey, dismissing both bills and refusing to grant a divorce to either party.

Judge Spencer said in his opinion: "The evidence in this case tends to show that the husband—who is from all the evidence an honest, hard-working man in his business and has suffered from the acts of his wife to his comfort and well-being, and that on the other hand the wife has suffered from the way her husband has treated her at home from his lack of consideration of her. It is not the province of the court to weigh nicely indignities suffered by the husband from the wife against the indignities suffered by the wife from the husband in order that a decree of divorce may be granted to that party in whose favor the balance may possibly be found."

"Divorces are only granted in proceedings like this to a husband or wife who has suffered at the hands of the other such indignities as to render his or her condition intolerable, and who is at the same time innocent of any wrong doing in the matter."

"Such a party does not appear in this case."

The bill of the plaintiff should be dismissed.

"The cross bill of the defendant will also be dismissed."

The costs of the suit to be paid by the plaintiff.

The McCloskeys case was one in which John McCloskey sued his wife, Nellie McCloskey, for divorce, charging all sorts of cruelties and indignities. She had charged him with an equal number of the same sort of indignities. The case has been on trial for a week or two, and was only finished Saturday.

## FELL FROM A CAR.

Architect Dickson Seriously Hurt at Cabanne.

Richard L. Dickson, 40 years old, of 946 Catalpa street, while alighting from a Suburban car at Cabanne Sunday evening, fell and struck the platform. His right leg was broken and concussion of the brain feared. He was taken to the Baptist Sanitarium. He is an architect in the employ of the Washab.

## Improvements at the Southern.

The management of the Southern Hotel will spend \$150,000 on improvements this summer. He was a member of the Second Municipal campaign of 1871. He was elected City Collector on the anti-Oversholt ticket. Before his removal to California, ten years ago, he was engaged in the manufacturing business, the present Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. being the outgrowth of Mr. Hudson's establishment. He will be buried at Riverside Tuesday.

## Nathaniel C. Hudson Dead.

Nathaniel C. Hudson, ex-City Collector and prominent business man of this city, died Sunday from inflammation of the brain at South Riverside, Southern California. He was a member of the Second Baptist Church, and leaves four children, none of whom reside in St. Louis. In the municipal campaign of 1871 Mr. Hudson ran for Mayor against Henry Oversholt, but was defeated. Four years later he was elected City Collector on the anti-Oversholt ticket. Before his removal to California, ten years ago, he was engaged in the manufacturing business, the present Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. being the outgrowth of Mr. Hudson's establishment. He will be buried at Riverside Tuesday.

## Congress of Scientists.

A number of delegates to the fourth International Congress of Scientists arrived Monday. The Congress will meet in the Masonic Temple, corner of Seventh and Market streets, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Rev. D. A. Sullivan of St. Louis will deliver the address of welcome. President W. H. Daniels of San Francisco is unable to be present, and the chair will be occupied by Mrs. M. E. Cramer, chairman of the Advisory Council. The Sunday afternoon session is to be conducted in German by H. H. Schroeder.

## Pay of Judges and Clerks.

City Treasurer Charles Scudder announced that the judges and clerks of the last year's session will be paid at his office in the City Hall as follows:

Judges, \$1,000 inclusive, Wednesday, Wards 2 to 25, inclusive, Thursday, Wards 26 to 28, inclusive, and rent of polling places. Knocked Down by a Car.

Rudolph Parker, 18 years old, of 1211 North Jefferson avenue, was knocked down by a car on Olive street Sunday evening. He was severely bruised.

## Freight Men Meet.

A meeting of freight rate clerks was held at the Southern Hotel Monday. Several local representatives, several railroad men from tributary cities were in attendance. The subject of the meeting was a general discussion of freight rates.



"NO, WILLIAM; NOTHING MORE AT PRESENT, THANK YOU."

—From the New York Journal.

## HUGG HAS LED A DUAL LIFE.

DRY GOODS CLERK CONFRONTED BY TWO WOMEN.

EXPOSED AFTER FOUR YEARS.

One Claims Him by Common Law, the Other by Her Marriage Lines.

Two women claim Frederick Hugg of 1728 Biddle street as husband. One is demure and sweet faced, who says she was legally married to Hugg four years ago, and the other, older than the first, with the hard features of a woman of the world, says she is Hugg's common law wife, and the mother of his 7-year-old daughter. The former has a golden-haired boy of 2 years. For four years Hugg had been leading a double life, dividing his time between his lawful wife and Pearl Moses of 709½ High street. Mrs. Hugg was completely deceived and not until last week did she learn an inkling of what was going on. She says her husband had a good position in the city and was very well off, and was comparatively happy up to a week ago.

On Saturday, May 1, Hugg came home from work and gave her some money. He wanted her to go to a party at a friend's house. She was not feeling well and refused, asking him to return early. He came home, and she continued the search for clothing and trinkets missing. She says her husband pawned them Thursday and located him at the Moses woman's house and went to see him.

She was met by Pearl Moses, who refused his admission. Mrs. Hugg insisted and told the woman who she was. Then she learned of Hugg's previous conduct. Pearl Moses told her she could not have him; that he was hers, and had been her common law husband for eleven years. The wife was almost distracted at this and begged piteously for the return of her truant spouse, but Pearl Moses merely laughed, as she assisted her from the house. Mrs. Hugg, however, did not come out. When she came home that evening she found the house in confusion and a quantity of clothing and trinkets missing. She says her husband pawned them Thursday and located him at the Moses woman's house and went to see him.

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## BOLLMAN'S

Great Clearance Sale of

317 PIANOS and ORGANS

And the people are taking advantage of it. As it is only to continue Six Days (One Week)—if you want to get \$4 for your \$1, Come Quick

The Very Finest Upright, Square and Grand PIANOS

BEING SOLD

Regardless of Cost

From the way they sold to-day the sale will hardly last a week.

Remember you can buy a piano from \$5 to \$50, and from \$50 to \$100 and \$150, \$175, \$180 and \$200—all prices and in all cases—Steinway, Weber, Decker, Chickering, Lindeman, Gabler, Sterling, Crown, Kimball, Smith & Barnes and hundreds of others.

This is an opportunity that will never be offered again.

BUY NOW.

Bollman Bros. Co.,

1100 Olive Street.

Remember we give a PERSONAL GUARANTEE on every instrument sold. Store open until 9 o'clock every evening during sale.

## GREAT DAY FOR BARGAINS.

Shoppers Were Eager to Get Ely-Walker Salvage Stock.

Monday was a great day for seekers after bargains in dry goods. All of the stores were crowded from early morning. Shoppers were out in force taking advantage of an opportunity which comes very seldom in the ordinary course of business.

During the last week buyers from all over the country were in St. Louis to purchase the immense stock of goods saved from the Ely-Walker fire.

The great representative St. Louis concerns maintained their reputation for enterprise by securing the best of the splendid array of piece goods offered for sale. They had a hard fight, in the face of hot competition, but they won out, and the greater portion of the \$800,000 will be sold to St. Louis shoppers at ruinously low prices.

The clerk five to one. St. Louis firms were damaged very little. The injury was confined almost entirely to the wrapping around the bolts. Though a portion of the stock was damaged and soiled by water, none of it was injured by the fire, and the goods were sold at auction, and the slightly damaged patterns secured by St. Louis houses were bought at a ridiculously low figure.

The lots on view at the local stores include nearly everything in the dry goods line.

The Grand-Leader, which bought the first lot sold, placed its purchases on its counters Monday morning.

There was a crowd in waiting when the doors opened and the shoppers poured into the stores.

At Penny & Gentile's there was almost a blockade, and the customers outnumbered the clerks five to one.

The Union Mercantile Co., whose store adjoined Penny & Gentile's, secured a mecca for fair shoppers, was taxed to its utmost with seekers after Ely-Walker salvage, and those who arrived early got splendid bargains. This firm made a heavy purchase of the goods, and the crowds that went to Monday had no reason to regret their visit.

Frank F. Phelps of New York is at the Planters.

G. C. A. of Lexington, Mo., is at the Planters.

D. B. Cooper of Greenfield, Ill., is at the Southern.

Nelson Leonard of Booneville is at the Planters.

Davidson of Sioux City, Mo., is at the Planters.

A. Fowler of Rochester, N. Y., is at the Lincoln.

G. A. Passell of Peoria, Ill., is at the St. Nicholas.

H. R. Menefee of Richmond, Mo., is at the Lincoln.

J. A. Lawson of Smithville, Tex., is at the Lincoln.

George T. Stallings and his Philadelphia ball club are at the Lincoln.

J. C. Horne, a prominent undertaker of Neosho, Mo., is at the Lincoln.

Edw. McBratney, Mayor of Stannbery, Mo., is registered at the Southern.

Herman J. Esner of Milwaukee, accompanied by his wife, is at the St. Nicholas.

Era Kendall, who appears at the Hagan this morning, is registered at the Lincoln.

S. Maier of Fort Wayne, Ind., is at the St. James.

Dr. B. Brunson, house physician at the Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark., is at the Southern.

Col. J. B. Williams, for many years a resident of St. Louis, now living in Mexico, is registered at the Lincoln. Col. Williams is extensively engaged in mining.

Senator Ben M. Anderson of Columbia is at the Lincoln. Senator Anderson was very prominently identified with the proceedings of the Fair-Point General Assembly and was an aggressive advocate of the State's interests.

Senator in the House by a narrow margin. The Senator is here on private business and will remain until Tuesday night.

Knickerbocker Special, noon train to New York City, Big Four.

Wabash, East St. Louis to Chicago, \$2.50.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS  
Daily and Sunday—Per Week.....10 Cents  
Daily and Sunday—Per Month.....40 Cents  
Daily and Sunday—Per Year.....500 Cents  
BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.  
Daily and Sunday—Per Week.....10 Cents  
Daily and Sunday—Per Month.....40 Cents  
Daily and Sunday—Per Year.....500 Cents  
Sundays—Per Week.....5 Cents  
Sundays—Per Month.....15 Cents  
Sundays—Per Year.....150 Cents  
Weekly—One Year.....50 Cents

Daily and Sunday by carrier, in towns outside of St. Louis, 15 cents a week, 60 cents a month, 600 cents a year. Remit by money order, draft or in registered letters. Postage paid at St. Louis, Mo. The price of the Post-Dispatch on all railroad trains and in all hotels is 10 cents. It will be delivered free of charge to the homes of subscribers who will send their paper regularly will confer a favor by reporting the same to the office.

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And 406 The Bankers' Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.  
HAGAN—Continues.  
STANDARD—Little, Egypt Burlesque Company.  
HOPKINS—Continues.  
HAYLINS—"East Lynne."  
MATINEES TO-MORROW.  
HAGAN—Continues.  
STANDARD—Little, Egypt Burlesque Company.  
HOPKINS—Continues.  
HAYLINS—"East Lynne."

THE ADMIRABLE TURNERS.  
The Turners are to be congratulated upon the fact that, in spite of the immense numbers that attended the festival, that event passed off without any disorder that made police interference necessary. It is remarkable that with so many thousands of young men, who had come here to enjoy a festive time, and with every opportunity to indulge to excess, not a single case of drunkenness has been noted. The great gatherings at the Fair Grounds and elsewhere have all been characterized by order and good humor. The police have had nothing to do but to prevent overcrowding and maintain the rules that are necessary to guard against panic and keep the crowds moving. There was not a single arrest during the fest.

This is all the more noteworthy, because the Turners are mostly German-Americans, and the prevailing idea is that the German element, being a beer-drinking element, is apt to go to excess under conditions such as those prevailing at a great public festival. The Turners have proved that temperance is not necessarily total abstinence, and that thousands of moderate drinkers can keep from excess with every temptation to overindulge.

The universal orderliness also goes to show that the athletic course pursued by the Turners has the effect of making wholesome minds and steady characters as well as strong bodies. It proves that whatever goes to build up and maintain a sound body will also make a strong and wholesome mind. The Turners' course of discipline makes for the perfecting of character as well as of physique.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.  
The letters of Gov. Stephens and ex-Gov. Stone and of Senator Vest, urging the Democrats of the First Missouri District to action, are expressions of the party feeling all over the State. The election of a successor to the late Mr. Giles is not local in interest or importance, although the result will in no way affect the action of Congress.

The result will be important indeed if it proves that the forces which worked together last year to carry the district are still united and aggressive, and that the forces which opposed them then are disintegrating under the influence of unfulfilled promises and dishonest policies. These results are not only possible, but they are probable, if a vigorous and aggressive campaign is conducted. The Democratic platform is strong and so is the candidate. Mr. Lloyd is qualified, not only as a strong representative of his party's principles, but by a consistent party record, and an irreproachable personal and public record, to command the confidence and support of all his fellow partisans and of Republicans ready to leave their party on its record of false pledges and weak performance.

What the Democrats of the First District should do to make their victory of such proportions that it will be filled with significance to politicians all over the country. Get out every vote against McKinleyism and the gold standard.

MUZZLING THE PRESS IN ILLINOIS.  
State Senator Sparks of the Illinois General Assembly, in defending his vote for the Humphrey bills and urging the adoption of a new libel law, took occasion to assail the Post-Dispatch as a journal whose criticisms of public acts and public officials should be more perfectly controlled by law.

The Senator was not speaking for himself. He spoke for those of his colleagues who are under suspicion of corruption, a suspicion which has never attached to him. It is significant that not one of the men branded by their constituents in mass meetings assembled, as well as by the press, as being false to public trust, raised a voice, beyond the casting of their votes, for the bill to destroy the liberty of the press in Illinois. They preferred to allow more public confidence and less of public distrust, to attempt to justify their crime and shield them from its righteous penalty.

bills of infamy either under a misapprehension of their duty to some of their constituents urging them to secure legislation which could only be secured through traffic with the Humphrey combine. A man of less intellectual pride than Senator Sparks would not have challenged public opinion by insisting, after he discovered his error, that public opinion is at fault. And Senator Sparks has done more for the Post-Dispatch than he has for himself in attacking it because it is the uncompromising foe of the Humphrey bills of infamy.

MR. DINGLEY'S CONFESSION.  
Chairman Dingley's statement published in to-day's Post-Dispatch is the most important utterance of any public man since McKinley's election. If there were room for doubt, its authenticity would not be accepted without conclusive proof. Mr. James C. Crokin, who sent the statement to the New York Journal, is careful to say that it was dictated by Mr. Dingley to a stenographer and then carefully revised by Mr. Dingley himself.

It is a confession by Chairman Dingley that the Republican leaders have plotted to carry out the Wall Street currency programme under the disguise of a tariff bill. The Dingley bill was so outrageous that the Post-Dispatch said when its schedules were published that the only rational explanation that could be offered for it was that it was deliberately planned by the Republicans to be a Bill of Abominations that would arouse such general and clamorous opposition as to divert public attention from the money issue and to substitute for it the tariff issue. There is reason to believe that this explanation was partly true. But it was not the whole truth. Beneath this scheme was the deeper and darker plot to settle the currency question as Wall Street and the international gold syndicate wants it settled, without subjecting the Republican party to the embarrassment of a discussion of the money question or exposing it to the opprobrium of placing a law on the statute books retarding greenbacks and Treasury notes in order to make place for the corporation currency of the national banks.

Chairman Dingley admits with amazing frankness or bravado that it was and is the intention of the framers of the Dingley bill to raise by taxation a vast surplus, which is to be used not in paying off the national debt, as heretofore, but in making up greenbacks and Treasury notes as fast as they are presented at the Treasury for the purpose of drawing out gold.

This scheme is so atrocious that any official carrying it out ought to be impeached, and revolution would be justified if it could be defeated in no other way. It means an enormous contraction of the currency, and an exaggeration of the terrible evils arising from a deficient money supply from which the country has suffered for twenty years, and which have now reached a stage so acute that no man acquainted with the temper of the people can regard the future without apprehension.

Under such circumstances, a scheme for still further contraction of the currency, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, seems little short of madness. It would be an appalling exhibition of bad faith to enact such a scheme into law by a brute majority elected on a different issue. To carry it out without the public discussion involved in placing a new law upon the statute books through the distortion of existing laws that were never enacted for any such purpose would be a crime against the people as great as a crime against the Republic.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Surely the Republicans are challenging the vengeance of the Immortals!

MORE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.  
J. C. Wible of Breese, Ill., a Middle-of-the-Road Populist, continuing his explanation of why the Republicans and the Middle-of-the-Roaders work together against fusion, contributes an interesting letter to this issue of the Post-Dispatch. Mr. Wible takes considerable space in the effort to explain himself. Not much space, however, is needed to point out the weakness of his position. He points it out himself, in fact. Having admitted that Republicans are against fusion for the purpose of making votes, he explains the alliance of the Republicans and the Middle-of-the-Roaders by saying:

We do not throw ourselves blindly into the arms of the Republicans or through choice, but from necessity, as it is the only method of protection now at our command. Here Mr. Wible admits the alliance between Republicans and Middle-of-the-Roaders against fusion, and says that the Populists have not entered into it blindly but deliberately and for "protection." Protection from what, or whom? Certainly not from the money power, the corporations, the Trusts and syndicates, all of which are in the Republican camp. What the Middle-of-the-Roaders propose to do to the arms of the "protection" from fusion with the Democratic party, which on a large number of vital questions agrees with the Populists.

It was a striking coincidence that on the day Mr. Wible wrote this letter Gov. Tanner of Illinois signed the bill which the Republicans in the Illinois Legislature had passed preventing fusion in that State. Mr. Wible and the other Illinois Populists in the middle-of-the-road have found "protection" in Tanner's arms.

When the Illinois law for school instruction in temperance was passed, years ago, no penalty was attached. It is now proposed to amend the law that any teacher who refuses to teach this branch shall lose his or her certificate; that any Board of Directors refusing to allow it to be taught shall receive no public money, and that the school shall be closed. The Chicago saloonkeepers, on the other hand, are seeking to have the law repealed, and 15,000 Germans have signed a petition asking its repeal.

As Milk Inspector Carter says, consumers are much to blame for impure milk. When they call at any time send a sample of the milk they buy to the inspector they can have no excuse for wasting their money and imperiling their health with a poor article. Some of the milk sold needs only the commonest intelligence to perceive its dilution, and this sort they can inspect for themselves.

The labor organizations will devote the year to reducing the hours of labor to eight.

With the prevailing scarcity of employment, shorter hours ought to be easily obtained, and if employers would not insist upon shorter wages for shorter hours there would be little trouble in coming to an agreement.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has shown St. Louis to be a great coffee market. There are grounds for believing that this growing metropolis is a great market for almost everything that is merchantable. No city has a more promising future than our own, but we do need better municipal government.

The afternoon Post-Dispatch is as cheap as a morning paper and its readers do not have to wait until the next day to get the day's news. This is one of the reasons why its circulation in St. Louis is so much larger than that of the most prosperous of its morning contemporaries.

Perhaps the diplomats in Washington, deprived of wine at the White House table, should be provided with a barrel of St. Louis cider. The best cider in the world is to be had in the Solid City, though it is not served in all places where it is sought.

The Turngelmendes, Turnvernelns and Turners have dissolved. Had not the weather been so exceedingly watery the financial showing would have been much better, but it is likely that there is no Turner who is sorry that he joined in the fest.

With his new girl baby and his large law practice, how much happier could Harrison must be than President McKinley, with the tariff mess to answer for and packs of hungry office-seekers daily howling around him.

While a Chicago millionaire commits suicide in his bath-tub, many a poor man, grateful for the privilege of the limited abolition of a tin basin, is living on, grateful to his Maker and wishing only for permanent employment.

The Sultan is borrowing money in London. If he could borrow money in all the capitals of Europe he might feel safer in his policy of massacre. So long as he can levy sufficient taxes, Turkey will not be cast.

The adoration of the Turnebund, following so closely upon Onkel Helmsch's municipal honors, is quite a new thing. It is a pity that the world would stop a little while if he were suddenly to drop out.

Advertising, to be highly profitable, must reach many readers. This it accomplishes in the Post-Dispatch, because its circulation is larger than that of any other St. Louis newspaper.

The two former tail end clubs met at Louisville yesterday. Louisville has jumped from tail end to third place, while St. Louis drifts about in the neighborhood of Louisville's old position.

Six months after the election of the Advance Agent of Prosperity, the McKinley organ in St. Louis bewails editorially "the stagnation of business prevailing throughout the country."

Dr. Depew's relationship to the Sultan's aid is so disreputable that it should not be held against him. The Doctor has been enough of sorrow in being excluded from the McKinley circle.

Mr. McKinley may realize that whatever we shall do in regard to Missouri's plea, Missouri will never train with the Republican party of these days.

With his Missouri interpreter, Mr. McKinley's agent, Calhoun, may succeed in getting at all the facts in the Rula case.

Nature never intended Greece for a retreating people. It is not more than forty miles to the sea from any point in Hellas.

Standing up in street cars and parks is a discipline of which the St. Louisian is getting rather more than he needs.

In buying cat rifles for the children we should bear in mind that while a cat has nine lives a child has but one.

The Sultan wants half the Greek navy, but he will scarcely ask for any part of the Greek army.

The Greek bantam crows better than he fights.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



PROF. ARTHUR W. BARNARD.  
This is the portrait of the so-called "airship" which made a voyage from the Nashville Centennial, and which will continue to make flights during the summer. Barnard is about 35 years old, a native of Rhode Island, and is physical director of the Y. M. C. A. at Nashville.

MEN OF MARK.  
King Leopold of Belgium has invited the officers of the United States army to compete for the prize of \$5,000 which he has offered for the best treatise on the military history of the Belgians.

London's fire chief, who is a commander in the royal navy, was married recently in style—a procession of 100 firemen in full uniform and a police band accompanying him and his bride to the church.

The citizens of Nebraska are taking steps to raise a fund for the erection of a monument over the grave of the late W. A. McKeighan, who was known as the "Sod-house" Congressman.

W. J. Ferris, colored, of New Haven, who was graduated from Yale in the class of '95, has just been appointed to the Hopkins fellowship in the Harvard Divinity School, which yields \$2,000 per year. He has been working in philosophy in the Yale graduate department for two years and is there at present.

Fr. Phambolis, the Greek priest of Chicago, whose zeal for Greece has brought him into public notice, was born 55 years ago in Roumania, and has held charges in Bucharest and Athens. He came to Chicago in 1892, bringing his wife, two sons and three daughters with him. The oldest son, aged 22 years, is a medical student.

The Ladies' Pictorial says: Lord Stanley has a good deal of reason just now to congratulate himself on a circumstance of which he was humorously reminded in the House of Commons last week—namely, that on his debts, taxes, railroad fares and hotel bills, where formerly a bushel of corn would have paid 45 cents of his debts, taxes, etc. While the change in the money standard has cut the price of his corn in two, debts, taxes, railroad fares and hotel rates were not correspondingly reduced.

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From the Washington Post.  
We are free to say, whilst we expected the Olney-Panama treaty to go down in defeat, we were not prepared for so large a vote as that surpassing humbug actually received. Of course, there are always amiable gentlemen who can be deluded by sentimental gables and persuaded to advocate the theories of such. Similarly there are hypocrites who, beneath a great sound and fury of affected altruism, cloak their own shortcomings and irregularities. We confess, however, that we did not anticipate the case of the United States Senate, so imprudently a demonstration on behalf of adulterated humbug. It was greater than we had imagined possible.

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"Oh, that," she said wearily, "is another thing." It did seem as if the tale were constantly to be interrupted by a succession of Cholerae—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Where's that son of yours, Mrs. Mulrany, that went to London?" "Well, sir, they tell me as 's carrying all before him." "Indeed! What is his profession?" "E's a waiter, sir."—Tit-Bits.

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AS BAD AS HE PAINTS.  
From the Louisville Courier Journal.  
In looking backward now they come to me—the scene, the shadows and the summer air.

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## How to Stamp Out Bribery.

From the New York Journal.  
Prof. Commons of the Syracuse University calls the Journal's attention to the fact that his suggestion concerning a cure for legislative corruption, by making it no crime to give one, is in line with an Indiana law covering the purchase and sale of votes at elections.

The Indiana statute provides that whoever hires or buys, directly or indirectly, the vote of any person, or offers to hire or buy, or offers to sell or barter his vote, shall become liable to the seller of the vote in the sum of \$200 and attorney's fees in collecting the same in a civil action and costs. Judgment thus obtained operates as a lien upon the defendant's real estate. The main provision repealed by this statute is section 2 of the act of 1885, which fixes a penalty of from \$10 to \$1,000 on "whoever sells, barter, offers to sell or barter his vote." The penalty on the briber for a criminal offense still remains. Consequently the law makes it perfectly legal for a man to sell his vote, but makes it a criminal offense to purchase one, and it is the price of a vote at \$200, which the voter can recover by an action in the name of the State of Indiana.

This law, Prof. Commons writes, was tested in the lower courts of the State in two civil actions, and the result was in favor of plaintiffs. The cases were never appealed to the Supreme Court. Presumably there is no doubt of the law's constitutionality, else it would have come before the highest court on the appeal of the defendant. It is said that the act, combined with the secret ballot law, has banished bribery from Indiana elections.

This is a distinct improvement on the original suggestion of the Journal. It is fully the object of the Indiana law to punish the briber, not the bribee. The Indiana law, a legislator's vote might be made worth, say, from \$1,000 to \$5,000, the amount to be recovered by civil action. That would supply a motive for the betrayal of the lobby and the moneyed scoundrels who furnish the corruption fund.

When the moral sense of the community is sufficiently aroused against this crime, which gives gangs of hoodlums instead of representative Legislatures, there will be no great difficulty in the way of finding a means to stop bribery.

THE WAY IT WORKS.  
From the Louisville Dispatch.  
Corn is worth a dollar a bushel in Mexico, and as Mexico has not changed her money standard, the dollar which the farmer gets for his bushel of corn will still be a dollar, pay his debts and taxes and railroad fares and hotel bills, and buy a dollar's worth of anything he needs from the merchants.

Corn is worth 24 cents a bushel in Chicago, and since our money standard has been changed from the double standard to the gold standard, the 24 cents which the farmer gets for his bushel of corn will pay 24 cents on his debts, taxes, railroad fares and hotel bills, where formerly a bushel of corn would have paid 45 cents of his debts, taxes, etc. While the change in the money standard has cut the price of his corn in two, debts, taxes, railroad fares and hotel rates were not correspondingly reduced.

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## Velvet Capes for Spring.

A beautiful spring cape was recently made at home by a woman who is very handy with the needle, and whose taste in dress is approved by all who know her. Using a simple little pattern for the cape she cut out, from a delicate shade of sapphire velvet, a little cape that came barely below the shoulder blades.

Spring Suggestions.  
A suggestion to housekeepers who use fur coats is to have the heating pipes disassembled in the spring, thoroughly cleaned, and then reassembled. The pipes which accumulate in lining and cause them to wear out much faster should be carefully cleaned out. The pipes should be disassembled, and the scraper, etc., looked up and put away. If the pipes are lying about the cellar, they run all put in during the summer, the heat of the house on his periodic rainy day visits.

Fruit as Medicine.  
To-day science tells us that fruit should be eaten as an aid to digestion of other foods much more than it is. Cultivated fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, etc., contain a large amount of malic and citric acids, the acid of flesh-forming albuminoids, and 1 per cent of malic and citric acids. Digestion depends only on the action of peristalsis. Lemon juice is even royalty has been taking lemon juice has been prescribed for sugar, and because these acids exist very abundantly in the lemon.

Savory Omelette.  
Beat up four fresh eggs, with a pinch of salt, and same of pepper; add a splash of cream, and a dash of finely minced parsley. Put two ounces of butter into the omelette pan, when it begins to melt, mix the mixture and allow it to set a little, then turn it over lightly. When nicely set on a brown, turn it over. When nicely set on a brown, turn it over. The omelette should only be lightly fried, and be cooked over a clear, but not too hot, fire.

Wedding Month.  
There is a popular idea that June is the favorite month for weddings, and that the young woman who loves romance and wishes fortune in the marriage market, in every way must choose this of all months. It is a popular idea, and, however, shows that the young man who marries in June is not a romantic, but a practical man. The fact that the most unpopular months for marriage are January, February and March.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.  
Will you please tell me of a good remedy for an accumulation of gas in the stomach caused by indigestion?  
You may find a good remedy in subalutal of bismuth. The dose for an adult is from five to ten grains after eating. You should also avoid haste in eating and masticate your food thoroughly.

J. K.—The bleeding from the nostrils may be arrested by snuffing in water and extract of witch hazel as required.

I am troubled with headache, dizziness, coated tongue and a disagreeable taste in the mouth. What can I do to get rid of these cases. A teaspoonful should be taken in a gobletful of hot water an hour before breakfast.

Kindly tell me the proportions of pepsin and bismuth to use for indigestion.  
Each dose should consist of two grains of pure pepsin and five grains of subalutal of bismuth.

When Laundering Linen.  
Only the best of laundry soap may be used on table linens. All others will turn them yellow and possibly rot them, because of the free alkali they contain. The blue used in laundering is a chemical ingredient, and is caused by the chemical ingredients of blue making starch and producing iodine.

White Roses and Black Plumes.  
No one wearing ribbon, pleated, gathered or shirred, is used at wrist and throat instead of lace or tulle ruching, by some are used together, one of them is sure to be black stain.

Cleaning Sponges.  
Sponges when slimy may be cleaned by soaking in strong borax, or by allowing them to stand for some time in brine.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.  
(The Post-Dispatch does not hold itself responsible for any opinions or statements of facts in these letters. It is a free platform.)

Bryan Democrat, of Course.  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
I have been a daily reader of your paper for some time, and I think it is the only true Democratic paper in the city of St. Louis. For I have read some of your articles, and I have been very much interested in them. I have been very much interested in them.

A Plot Against the Race.  
From the Indianapolis Journal.  
"I," the witness testified, "would not believe him out."

It Is Not Purchasable.  
From the Breese (Ill.) Beacon.  
The Post-Dispatch gave Bryan its support during the campaign. It has steadily kept the people informed on the infamous Humphreys bill. It voices the patriotic sentiment of all true Democrats. It stands fast-footed for the principles expressed by Hamilton, Jefferson and Bryan. It is not purchasable; it is powerful. Why should not every believer in the free coinage of silver who wishes to be informed subscribe for the Post-Dispatch? Think over this matter and ask yourself if you should not help along the great work that is being done by this matchless journal.

An Utter Infidel.  
From the Indianapolis Journal.  
"I," the witness testified, "would not believe him out."

RESURRECTION.  
From the Ram's Horn.  
Out of the coffin of discontent  
Out of the night of despair  
Out of the wings of dawn unfold  
The hope-white wings of dawn unfold

Out of the storm and stress of hate  
Out of the strife of vain ambition  
Out of our senseless rage and grief  
Out of our last a deep content

Out of the wrinkle and withered hand  
Out of the life seeks warmth and light  
Out of the noisome house of death  
The soul is waiting for its dawn night

WILLIAM REED DUNKLEY.

THE LINTON DISTRICT ALLOPATHS.  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
In Thursday's Republic there appeared a series of resolutions passed by the Linton District Medical Society, which was then in session at Mexico, Mo., condemning Gov. Stephens in unmeasured terms for having appointed Dr. W. B. Coombs and staff to take charge of the Fulton Asylum for the Insane.

While the resolutions viciously attack the Governor, one who is acquainted with the situation really and truly, and who is a friend of the people, is a little surprised to find that the Linton District Medical Society is organized "on behalf of the common interests of humanity."

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**FINANCIAL.**

**IN OLIVE ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**STOCKS AND BONDS** bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Also Cotton, Grain and Provision futures. We charge the regular rates of commission prescribed by the rules of the various exchanges, with which we are connected by **SPECIAL LEASED WIRES.**

We also execute orders in local securities and negotiate loans on collateral securities.

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**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**BOND CALL.**

Holders of Scotland County (Missouri) 5 per cent bonds are hereby notified that all of the outstanding 5 per cent bonds of said county have been de-

The bonds are payable on the first day of June of each year until maturity, which will be on June 1st at the office of the County Clerk, Lehigh Valley Trust Co., New City, or at the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., New York, N.Y., or at the option of the holder to said city or day of June, 1967, on which day no date interest thereon will cease.

The following table shows the bonds as described as follows:

No.	Face	Interest
No. 1 to \$40 inclusive,	\$1,000 each	date bonds
No. 41 to 84 inclusive,	\$1,000 each	date bonds

The market price of the new 4½ per cent funding bonds this day authorized by the County Court of Lehigh County was about \$98.00.

For the 5-20 year bonds . . . . . \$92  
For the 10-20 year bonds . . . . . \$92  
For the 15-20 year bonds . . . . . \$92

Therefore the holders of the aforesaid 8 per cent bonds of said county who desire to exchange said bonds for the new 4½ per cent funding bonds of said county at the above-named rates must present same to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company or the Lehigh Valley Trust Company. The right to exchange said bonds will cease on that day.

**OFFICE** Laclede Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co., St. Louis, May 1, 1907. By order of the Board of Directors, the company has been declared on all premium notes held by the company from No. 17,375 to 18,750 inclusive, to be due and payable on the 15th day of June, 1907, and Nos. 18,453 to 18,750 upon the completion of the third year of the term, which said policies were issued at the office of the company, on southeast corner of 8th and Chestnut sts.

R. W. POWELL, JR., Secretary.

**THE CITY GETS A SET-BACK.**

**First Board for the Meekers and Their  
Cornice Contract.**

Judge Fillette gave the City of St. Louis and City Counselor Marshall a very severe set-back in the Measler Bros.' suit for damages against the city.

Monday the judge sustained the motion of the plaintiffs to strike out all of the defendants' amended answer in the case. The court also ruled that the city lines may lead in the original suit of the Measlers.

Measler Brothers took a contract to do the cornice and gablework iron work on the City Hall for \$20,000. They signed the customary contract, containing the now famous clause T, drawn by the city. The contract provided that if the contractor was unable to conduct his work as not to cause strikes, either among his men or among the men on other jobs in the city, the city would not pay for the work. The work was started the day after the contract was signed. The Measlers to er-

The Menckers entered suit for the full amount of their contract. The city, in reply, sprung clause (b) as a justification for the breach of contract, and agreed to pay Menckers \$2,400.

Judge Filtrcraft decided on the motion in favor of the Menckers.

The case goes to trial Monday next before a jury.

## ASSAULTED A CHILD.

An ugly case developed before Judge Pebody Monday morning when John Jones, a white, who claims that is his real name, that he is a cook and lives at St. Bertha at Taylor avenue, was tried for breach of the peace. The evidence showed that the man had taken indentured liberties with a little girl, a state witness, the daughter of a respectable colored parents, living in the rear of the Merchants' League Club and Harry Henry Hall, Eighteenth and Olive streets, after the girl was released from the orphanage.

The screams of the little girl brought her mother and assistance, and the man threw down the girl and fled. A policeman overtook and arrested the man.

Before trying Jones the judge sent for

**CRAP GAME RAIDED.**

**One of the Participants Boldly Resisted Arrest.**

Detectives Killian and Williams raided a crap game in Pool alley Sunday night and arrested half a dozen gamblers.

For a week or more the pool-sellers have been complaining to Chief Desmond that some common crap shooters have been operating on their premises and were bringing in a lot of money. Killian said

Williams located a game and arrested George Buckner, Thomas Williams, Le Brown, Frank Wedley, Harry J. Maxwell and Ira Morton.

None save Morton offered any resistance. He struck Detective Killian a blow in the face with his fist and ran. The detective gave chase and overtook him. They were arraigned in the Police Court, but their cases were continued.

## BURIAL PERMITS.

The following deaths have been reported in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at noon:

MARY WARD, 24, Poor-house; senility.

MARY REED, 30, 1013 Embury;  
AMELIA KENO, 3, 913 Sarah; marasmus.  
E. C. BUCKNER, 40, 801 Market; pneumo-  
nia.  
HARRY GROSS, 41, 2301 La Salle; acci-  
dent.  
MANIE L. SHEHAN, 19, 4364 Evans; per-  
itonitis.  
AGNES GRAY, 2 months, City Hospital;  
syphilis.  
Mary Siegrist, 32, 3210 S. Broadway; heart  
disease.  
JOHN W. HILL, 35, 608 Biddle; softening  
of brain.  
JOHN ADAMS, 58, St. John's Hospital;  
pneumonia.  
HENRY BETZ, 6 months, 3430 Lempi; gas-

tro-enteritis.  
BABY LAW, 1 day, City Hospital; prema-  
ture birth.  
CELESTE EVANS, 44, 1308 Morgan; re-  
mittent fever.  
WALTER R. VON STEINNICHT, 11, 813  
Ella; meningitis.  
HENRIETTA EISEMAN, 45, 4271 Lindell  
malignant tumor.  
TERRIE JOHNSON, 1, 1224 N. 9th; con-  
gestion of brain.  
MAGGIE WALL, 1 month, 1305 North  
Fifteenth; infection.  
BIRNIE MELVILLE, 23, 1706 Lucas; cas-  
solic acid poisoning.  
DOROTHY O. LONDHAUS, 1 month, 222  
Madison; measles.

MARINDA PICKETT, 41, 1008 North  
Twelfth; typhoid fever.  
WM. LUCAS JOHNSON, 34, 424 Washing-  
ton; cerebral congestion.  
HELENA HOERNER, 22, 921 South  
Third; pulmonary thrombo-  
s. FLORENCE ELLA SHUSTER, 2, 409 21st  
George; cerebral meningitis.  
CLARENCE W. O. DETERING, 12, 200  
South Eleventh; perityphlitis.







